

MODIFICATION TO THE BLUE WING/SEVEN TROUGHS  
ALLOTMENT SELENITE PASTURE FENCE  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

NV-020-99-13

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
WINNEMUCCA FIELD OFFICE

December 18, 2003

## **I. Introduction**

On January 10, 2002, the Selenite Pasture Proposed Fence Environmental Assessment (EA) was sent out for public review and comment. The public review period for the EA ended on February 9, 2002. The Selenite Pasture Fence proposal would satisfy in part, a settlement agreement between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and C-Punch Ranch based upon an appeal of the 1994 Final Multiple Use Decision (FMUD) for the Blue Wing and Seven Troughs Allotment. The Selenite Pasture Fence EA analyzed three alternatives; the Selenite fence (Alternative A), the north/south division fence (alternative B), and the no action alternative (C). Alternatives A and B had additional fence option proposals.

In order to clarify the proposal and avoid sensitive resource values, the BLM is redefining the proposed action and alternatives. These changes should not affect analysis of environmental impacts as provided in the original EA. The Selenite Pasture Proposed Fence, Alternative A, has been redefined into a new proposed action. The North/South Division Fence, Alternative B and associated fencing options, are being withdrawn as alternatives to the proposed action. However, the North/South Division Fence alternatives will be analyzed in this modification as reasonable foreseeable future actions in the cumulative impact analysis.

Also the wild horse and burro data has been amended from the original EA and updated to reflect current numbers observed west of the proposed fence. The Selenite Herd Area (west of the proposed fence) is managed for a zero population of wild horses and burros. A wild horse and burro gather is planned this fiscal year to remove these animals from this area. A separate EA will be completed prior to this proposed gather.

The BLM is modifying the EA to reflect the above changes.

### **Purpose and Need for Action**

The purpose of the proposed action is to construct a fence to separate the Lava Beds Herd Management Area (HMA) from the Selenite Range. This proposed fence would improve livestock management within the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotment and facilitate the maintenance of wild horses/burros within the Lava Beds Herd Management Area (HMA). In addition, construction of the proposed fence would satisfy certain conditions of the settlement agreement between BLM and C-Punch Ranch. The settlement agreement dated June 22, 1999 was a result of four years of negotiations following an appeal by C-Punch of the 1994 Final Multiple Use Decision (FMUD) for the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotments.

### **Conformance with Existing Land Use Plans**

The Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area Management Framework Plan (MFP)/Final Grazing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Record of Decision, approved July 9, 1982,

provides direction for management in the project area. The proposed action is in conformance with the Plan and is consistent with federal, state, and local laws/regulations.

## **Relationship to Statutes, Regulations, Policies, Plans, or Other Environmental Analysis**

The proposed action and alternatives are in conformance with the Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plan (MFP), 7/82, the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-105, as amended), and all applicable regulations as 43 CFR 4120 and 4700.

The 1994 Final Multiple Use Decision (FMUD) for the Blue Wing and Seven Troughs Allotment established allotment specific management objectives, and identified range improvement projects.

These documents are available at the Winnemucca Field Office for public review.

## **II Proposed Action and Alternatives**

### **Proposed Action - Selenite Pasture Fence**

The revised proposed action would be to construct the Selenite Pasture fence parallel to and due west of the existing county road. The proposed fence would be constructed further east in some areas than alternative A (Selenite fence), as described in the original EA (January 10, 2002). The proposed action would also combine portions of the Selenite A and Alternative 3 proposal, effectively routing the proposed fence around the Mt. Limbo Wilderness Study Area (WSA) boundary and also avoiding potential conflicts with cultural resources.

Approximately 45 miles of new fence is proposed to be constructed. There would be no fence line blading to remove vegetation along the proposed fence route. The proposed fence would be constructed to BLM pronghorn antelope specifications. The fence would consist of four wires, with a smooth bottom wire. The wire spacing would be 16 inches from the ground for the bottom wire, 22 inches for the second wire, 28 inches for the third wire and 40 inches for the top wire. Steel pipe would be used to construct corners, stretch panels and gates. Steel pipe posts would be capped to keep birds and other wildlife from entering and becoming trapped inside the posts. In some areas, rock cribs could be used for corners. All line posts would be steel. Gates and associated cattle guards would also be installed as described in the original proposed action (January 10, 2002). Gates would be installed to allow for bighorn sheep passage. The proposed fence would be constructed west of the Lava Beds HMA western boundary, away from private lands and privately owned waters. The proposed fence would run parallel to the existing county road until the route heads west and south along the southern tip of the Mt. Limbo WSA. (Refer to EA Map). The BLM and livestock permittee, C-Punch, would cooperate

in the construction of the proposed fence, either by funding materials or providing labor. The long term proposed fence maintenance would be the responsibility of C-Punch Ranch and implemented under a Cooperative Agreement.

#### Alternative 1 (No Action)

Under this alternative the proposed fence would not be built. Compliance with the settlement agreement between BLM and C-Punch would not be achieved. Livestock management and maintenance of wild horse and burros within the Lava Beds HMA would be compromised.

### **III Affected Environment**

This chapter presents relevant components of the existing environment. The affected environment was described in the original EA and is hereby incorporated by reference into this analysis.

The Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotment is approximately 1.2 million acres in size. Much of the allotment vegetation communities are salt desert shrub, sagebrush/grassland, and greasewood/desert shrub. These vegetation communities would be crossed in the construction of the proposed fences. Refer to Attachment 1 for a list of native plant species that could be found along the proposed fenceline.

A cultural resource inventory, CR2-2849(P), was conducted for the route described under the proposed action. Three archeological sites, CrNV-22-7627, CrNV-22-7628 and CrNV-22-7629 and ten isolated finds were newly documented as a result of this inventory. Sites CrNV-22-7627 and CrNV-22-7629 were determined to be ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Site CrNV-22-7628 was determined to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places and the proposed fence line was rerouted to avoid it. The fence line will also cross through a non-contributing element of National Register eligible site CrNV-02-146.

The primary soil textures are sandy loams through silt loams.

A letter has been sent to the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe. At this time there has been no response. There are no known Native American sacred sites or traditional cultural properties.

The predominate wildlife species are songbirds, jack rabbits and reptiles. Pronghorn antelope is the dominant big game species found along the proposed fence route. The nearest known sage grouse lek is located approximately 9 miles from the closest point of proposed fence route. A complete migratory bird inventory has not been completed for the allotment. There is a chance that some migratory birds may occur within the allotment. Common migratory birds that may visit the project area include; meadow larks, owls, various sparrows, song birds, blackbirds, ravens, doves and juncos.

The proposed fence is located within a Class IV Visual Resource Management Area. Class IV provides that contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature of the landscape in terms of scale; however, the changes should repeat the basic elements (form, line, color, and texture) inherent in the characteristic landscape. The proposed fence basically follows the alignment of the existing county road.

The 1994 FMUD established the following Appropriate Management Level (AML) ranges for wild horses and burros in the following Herd Management Areas (HMAs):

Lava Beds	Seven Troughs	Blue Wing Mtn.	Shawave Nightingale	Kamma Mtns.
111 to 148 horses	117 to 156 horses	27 to 36 horses	102 to 136 horses	58 to 77 horses
12 to 16 burros	35 to 46 burros	21 to 28 burros	0 burros	0 burros

The following table reflects the current AML range identified in the 2003 South Blue Wing Complex Gather EA for the following HMAs:

Blue Wing Mtn.	Shawave Nightingale
22 to 36 horses	82 to 136 horses
17 to 28 burros	0 burros

The proposed Selenite Pasture Fence would not cross any portion of an HMA. The Lava Beds HMA is east of the proposed fence route and the county road. Antelope Spring, Mud Spring, and Ten Mile Spring all lie within the Selenite Range Herd Area (HA), but outside of an HMA. The Selenite HA is not managed for a population of wild horses or burros. These sources of water may have served to provide water to wild horses west of the proposed fence location, however, they are privately owned.

The following table shows adult wild horse and burro numbers west of the proposed Selenite Pasture fence, based upon census flights from 1974 through 2001.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>HORSES</u> Adults/Foals	<u>BURROS</u> Adults Foals
1974	4/0	0/0
1977	4/0	6/0
1979	12/2	2/1
1980	7/3	1/0
1984	38/13	11/2
1985	20/4	0/0
1987	4/2	0/0
1989	24/3	20/4
1992	72/17	11/0
1994	148/35	15/8
1995	44/9	15/1
1998	49/9	13/0
2001	52/9	89/4

No on-the-ground field investigations have been conducted for sensitive/protected plants and animal species. However, according to the Nevada Threatened and Endangered Plant Map Book, as updated, and Nevada Natural Heritage Program data (March 2000), no endangered, threatened, candidate, or sensitive plants have been reported in the project area. A list identifying species of concern and/or BLM sensitive species was requested from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (refer to original EA). There could be a potential impact to the Western burrowing owl, a Nevada BLM sensitive species. The owl is a small underground nesting bird of prey, which lives in colonies inside abandoned rodent and small mammal dens. The openings appear as obvious holes in the ground marked by whitewash excrement from the colony.

There are two WSAs within the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotment; Mt. Limbo and Selenite Mountain. The proposed Selenite fence would not be constructed within either of the WSA boundaries.

A complete noxious weed inventory has not been completed in the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotment. There are no known noxious weed infestations in the allotment, but if there are any they would probably be located near water courses, springs, and along roads or trails. There are no known infestations along the proposed fence route. The proposed action should not further promote the spread of noxious weeds.

The following critical elements of the human environment are subject to requirements specified in statute, regulations, or executive order. Those elements present within the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotment have been analyzed in this EA; all others have not been further evaluated.

Critical Elements	Chapters	Present	Affected		Critical Elements	Chapters	Present	Affected	
			Yes	No				Yes	No
Air Quality		X		X	Nat. Amer. Rel. Concerns		X		X
ACEC's		X		X	T & E Species				X
Cultural Resources		X		X	Wastes, Hazardous/Solid				X
Environmental Justice				X	Water Quality				X
Farmlands, Prime/Unique				X	Wetlands/Riparian Zones				X

<b>Floodplains</b>				<b>X</b>	<b>Wild &amp; Scenic Rivers</b>				<b>X</b>
<b>Invasive, Nonnative Species</b>				<b>X</b>	<b>Wilderness</b>				<b>X</b>
<b>Migratory Birds</b>				<b>X</b>					

#### **IV. Environmental Consequences**

This section describes the probable consequences (impacts) of each alternative on selected environmental resources. The analysis conducted in the original Selenite Fence EA is hereby incorporated by reference, where applicable.

There would be no adverse impact to any cultural resource sites under the proposed action because the fence has been rerouted to avoid National Register eligible site CrNV-22-7628 and is passing through a non-contributing element of site CrNV-02-146.

No known Native American sacred sites or traditional cultural properties would be impacted by the proposed action.

The proposed fence construction would result in some short-term impacts to the existing vegetation by construction equipment. Vegetative impacts should recover within a relatively short period of time following the fence construction. The soils along the proposed fence will withstand the impacts of driving construction equipment, therefore, minimizing any soil erosion potential.

For the short-term (1-2 years) wild horses and burros potentially could be injured by impacting the proposed fence until they are conditioned to the fence location. Based upon census data there appears to be wild horse/burro movement between the Lava Beds HMA and the Selenite HA. Therefore mitigating measures will be implemented to minimize impacts.

There should be no adverse impacts to wildlife movement since the bottom wire would be smooth and 16 inches off the ground in conformance with pronghorn antelope specifications. Wildlife should easily pass through the proposed fence while keeping cattle and wild horses in their appropriate use areas. There may be some inconvenience for domestic sheep movement between the Lava Beds and the Selenite Ranges although gates will be provide at all know sheep trail routes.

The scattered distribution of burrowing owls and the obvious locations of dens lessens the likelihood that vehicles would knowingly drive into the den openings. If the proposed fence is constructed during the spring, there could be disturbance and/or displacement of the birds. This could possibly lead to the abandonment of the young if

the proposed fence were too close to burrows, which would result in a possible negative impact to the young. However, a possible positive impact to the burrowing owl is that the proposed fence would provide an elevated perch to facilitate hunting of prey.

There should be no impacts to sage grouse, since the proposed fence route will not be through or near any known concentration areas, leks, or brooding areas. The closest known lek to any portion of the proposed fence is approximately nine (9) miles away near the top of the Selenite Range.

There would be minimal potential to adversely affect migratory birds as environmental protection measures to cap steel pipe posts are included in the proposed action (see pg. 3). Also, since there would be no blading, the potential for destroying nests of migratory birds during the critical nesting period would be minimal.

Visual resources were considered in the analysis of the project and were determined not to be impacted by the proposed action. The proposed fence area is rated Class IV, which allows a project to dominate the landscape. The proposed fence is not expected to dominate the visual landscape due to its size in comparison to the area, and the proposed route will follow existing roads and contours. A Visual Resource Management (VRM) worksheet is not required and one was not completed.

The proposed fence construction would not be constructed within the Selenite or Mt. Limbo Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) therefore there would be no impacts. The proposed project could result in a positive impact to the Selenite or Mt. Limbo Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) through the full implementation of grazing management practices that would improve the ecological status of vegetative communities.

#### No Action

The Selenite Pasture Fence proposal would satisfy in part, a settlement agreement between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and C-Punch Ranch based upon an appeal by C-Punch of the 1994 FMUD for the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotments. If the fence is not constructed BLM would be in non-compliance of this settlement agreement.

Impacts associated to resources as described in the proposed action would not occur.

Due to the size of the allotment and the lack of topographic features that would assist in maintaining livestock or wild horses/burros in specified areas, it would be difficult to achieve the goals outlined in the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotment Re-evaluation or Settlement Agreement without the proposed fence.

## **V. Mitigation Measures**

The following mitigating measures would be adhered to during the construction of the proposed project.



“Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), the holder of this authorization must notify the authorized officer, by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony (as defined at 43 CFR 10.2). Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), you must stop activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery and protect it *from your activities* for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.”

If cultural resources are encountered during construction of the proposed fence, the Field Office Archeologist will be notified so action(s) can be taken to avoid impacts to cultural resources.

1. The proposed fence would be flagged or otherwise marked (i.e. reflective strips, snow fence, jute, etc.) for one year after construction to provide a visible sight barrier for horses, burros and wildlife.
2. The entire fence will be constructed to Bureau Specifications as outlined in the Proposed Action.
3. Motorized equipment will avoid impacting any burrowing owl dens during fence construction.

## **VI. Cumulative Impacts**

The Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA defines cumulative impacts as: “[T]he impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or Non-Federal) or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time (40 CFR 1508.7).

The cumulative impact analysis area for this EA are the public lands administered by BLM within the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotment shown in the attached map.

The major past uses within the cumulative impact assessment area are ranching, recreation, mineral exploration, livestock, wild horse/burro management, and wildlife management. Grazing is the dominant land use that has occurred within the assessment area. The National Conservation Area (NCA) Act was designated by the Congress in 2000. A portion of the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotment lies within the NCA boundary.

There could be a positive cumulative impact to the ecological status of vegetative communities by reducing and/or eliminating the uncontrolled seasonal movement of horses between the Lava Beds HMA and the Selentite Range, and by the full

implementation of grazing management practices on public land status of vegetative communities.

### **Past, Present and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions (RFFAs)**

Past, Present, and RFFAs within the assessment area include livestock grazing, recreation (camping, hunting, hiking, off highway vehicle use, commercial activities such as motorcycle and OHV racing events), wild horse and burro management, and mineral activity (exploration).

#### **Grazing**

Over the past 15 years, livestock grazing evaluations and agreements have been completed on the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotment. The Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotment Final Multiple Use Decision (FMUD) was issued in 1995. Past decisions have resulted in adjustments of livestock and wild horse/burros for the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotment. While these adjustments were not directly associated with the Standards for Rangeland Health, they were implemented to improve rangeland conditions, improve habitat for sensitive species, and to balance livestock and wild horse and burro use.

BLM is currently coordinating with C-Punch Ranch and implementing the requirements of the 1994 FMUD and 1999 Stipulated Agreement. Monitoring data will continue to be collected to determine if the allotment objectives and Standards for Rangeland Health are being achieved with present livestock and wild horse/burro management.

The North/South Division Fence identified in the original EA (January 10, 2002) will be constructed in accordance with the 1999 agreement and livestock grazing permits would be renewed periodically.

#### **Soils & Vegetation**

It is anticipated that impacts from livestock grazing would not change from past, present or RFFAs. Livestock would continue to remove vegetation, making soils vulnerable to wind and water erosion. However, these impacts would be localized to areas of concentrated use. Ensuring compliance with allotment specific terms and conditions along with Standards for Rangeland Health would reduce the severity of adverse impacts. Overall impacts to soils and vegetation resources would be low. Construction of the North/South division fence would facilitate livestock management by restricting cattle to their appropriate use area in accordance with the 1995 FMUD and 1999 agreement. OHV use would remove vegetation and expose soils, making them vulnerable to erosion. It is anticipated that over time a gradual increase in recreation use would occur in the area. Commercial recreation events would also increase however, most of these events use existing roads, washes, or disturbed areas resulting in low impacts to soils and vegetation. Wild Horse and Burro management would have few adverse impacts to soils and vegetation. Wild horse and burros gathers would reduce numbers. Few numbers of animals should improve soil and vegetation conditions, except in areas of concentrated use. Mineral activities could impact soils and vegetation through exploration road

building, drill pad construction, and trenching. These actions would remove vegetation and affect soils through compaction and mixing of soil horizons. It is anticipated that these impacts would be low as a large portion of the cumulative assessment area is comprised of WSAs. Also, reclamation activities including re-contouring and seeding should reduce impacts to soils and vegetation.

#### Wild Horse & Burros (WH&Bs)

There would be few impacts to WH&B due to livestock grazing activities. Cattle would continue to compete with WH&Bs for forage. Future fence construction could disrupt WH&B movement patterns. Mineral activities may temporarily displace animals during drilling operations. However, after drilling, reclamation activities may provide additional forage for horses/burros. Increases in recreation usage could harass and force horses into new areas of habitat. These impacts would be considered low if recreation activities do not interfere with the foaling season. Special recreation permit restrictions would limit recreation use during the foaling season.

#### Visual Resource Management (VRM)

Few cumulative impacts would occur to visual resources from livestock grazing. It is anticipated that range improvements such as fences, would continue to be built. These facilities may cause linear features that would impact the visual setting. However, due to two WSAs within the assessment area, the number and type of features would be limited. There would be no permanent impacts from WH&B management as horse gathers and associated facilities are installed temporarily and are removed after the gather. Mineral activities would also impact the visual setting in areas. However, these impacts would be off-set based on reclamation requirements from State and Federal agencies.

#### Threatened Endangered & Sensitive Species

Based on implementation of mitigation measures herein described, there would be no impacts to T&E species.

#### Noxious Weeds

The spread of noxious weeds would be dependent on the area of surface disturbance created from livestock grazing, recreation, wild horse and burro management, and mineral activities. These impacts would be minimized due to implementation of specific requirements for commercial recreation permits and mineral activities.

#### Wildlife/Migratory Birds

Livestock would continue to compete with wildlife and migratory birds for forage and habitat. These impacts would be mitigated by implementation of site specific terms and conditions and achieving Standards for Rangeland Health. Wild Horse and Burro management could displace and disrupt wildlife during gathers. These impacts would be low as they are short term. Minerals activities could disrupt wildlife populations and species would be forced to locate in surrounding habitat away from disturbance areas. These impacts are expected to be minimal as sufficient habitat is available for wildlife in adjacent areas. Also, large parts of the assessment area are located in WSAs which limits mineral activities.

### Mineral Activity

Past activity includes exploration and small developments of mineral resources. After 1981, these activities were managed under the Surface Management Regulations, 43 CFR 3809 & 3802. Refer to Attachment 3.

### Recreation

Past dispersed recreation uses include camping, hunting, hiking, rockhounding, off highway vehicle (OHV) use, and commercial activities such as motorcycle and OHV racing events. Past BLM management actions for commercial events were addressed through issuance of special recreation permits (SRPs). BLM would continue to issue special recreation permits within the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Allotment. Passage of the NCA Act of 2000 designating wilderness areas, are expected to gradually increase dispersed motorized/mechanized recreation use within the assessment boundary. Within the reasonably foreseeable future a resource management plan for the NCA will be completed. It is anticipated that this plan will manage recreation activities within the NCA to ensure that they are compatible with resource values and reducing their impacts.

### Special Designation Areas (WSAs & NCA)

The proposed fence would not be constructed within the National Conservation Area (NCA) Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs).

Overall, the incremental impacts from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions would be minimal to low within the assessment area for resources analyzed.

## **VII. Consultation and Coordination**

### **List of Preparers:**

Ron Pearson	Author- Rangeland Management Specialist
Gene Seidlitz	Supervisory Rangeland Management Specialist
Glenna Eckel	Wild Horse and Burro Specialist
Roger Bryan	Supervisory Wild Horse and Burro Specialist
Lynn Clemons	Visual Resource Management/Wilderness/Recreation
Matt Varner	Wildlife/T&E Specialist
Jeff Johnson	Planning and Environmental Coordinator
Peggy McGuckian	Cultural Resources/Native American Consultation
Sarah McGuire	Minerals

### **Persons, Groups, and Agencies Consulted**

C-Punch Ranch Inc.  
Bob Redd  
John Espil Sheep Co.  
Wesley Cook  
Dufurrena Sheep Co.

Pershing County Commissioners  
Nevada Division Of Wildlife - Winnemucca  
Nevada Division Of Wildlife - Fallon  
State of Nevada Dept. of Agriculture  
International Society For The Protection of Mustangs and Burros  
Nevada Commission for Protection of Wild Horses  
Wild Horse Organized Assistance  
Desert Bighorn Council  
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture - Natural Resource Conservation Service  
Committee for Idaho High Desert  
Western Watershed Project  
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe - Gerry Emm  
Friends of Nevada Wilderness - Shaaron Netherton  
Nevada Outdoor Recreation Assoc. - Charlie Watson  
The Sierra Club, Toiyabe Chapter - Marjorie Sill  
The Sierra Club, Toiyabe Chapter - Glen Miller  
The Sierra Club - Debbie Sease  
The Sierra Club, Toiyabe Chapter - Rose Strickland  
The Wilderness Society - Norbert Riedy  
The Wilderness Society  
National Resources Defense Council - Joanna Wald  
Nevada Heritage Program - James Morefield  
Public Resource Associates - Susan Lynn  
Jon Marvel - Western Watershed Project  
Katie Fite - Committee for Idaho High Desert  
John Davis  
Roger Scholl  
Phil Briggs  
Paul Clifford  
Leah Brasher

## **Attachment 1**

### **Grasses:**

Indian Ricegrass  
Bottlebrush Squirreltail  
Sandberg Bluegrass  
Thurbers Needlegrass  
Cheatgrass  
Basin Wildrye

### **Forbs:**

Globemallow  
Lupine  
Indian Paintbrush  
Phlox  
Tansy tumbledmustard  
Fiddleneck  
Halogeton

Biscuitroot  
Pepperweed  
Milkvetch  
Eriogonum

### **Shrubs:**

Horsebrush  
Spiny hopsage  
Green mormon tea  
Shadscale  
Winter fat (white sage)  
Bailey greasewood  
Bud sage  
Wyoming big sagebrush  
Low sage  
Rabbitbrush

## **Attachment 2**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Species of Concern and/or BLM Sensitive Species that may occur in the area are:

pygmy rabbit	<u>Brachylagus idahoensis</u>
spotted bat	<u>Euderma maculatum</u>
small footed myotis	<u>Myotis ciliolabrum</u>
long-eared myotis	<u>Myotis evotis</u>
fringed myotis	<u>Myotis thysanodes</u>
long-legged myotis	<u>Myotis volans</u>
pale Townsend's big-eared bat	<u>Plecotus townsendii pallescens</u>
Pacific Townsend's big-eared bat	<u>Plecotus townsendii townsendii</u>
western burrowing owl	<u>Athene cunicularia hypugea</u>
northern goshawk	<u>Accipiter gentilis</u>
black tern	<u>Chlidonias niger</u>
least bittern	<u>Ixobrychus exilis hesperis</u>
white-faced ibis	<u>Plegadis chihi</u>
ferruginous hawk	<u>Buteo regalis</u>
Western sage grouse	<u>Centrocercus urophasianus</u>
Lahontan milkvetch	<u>Astagalus porrectus</u>

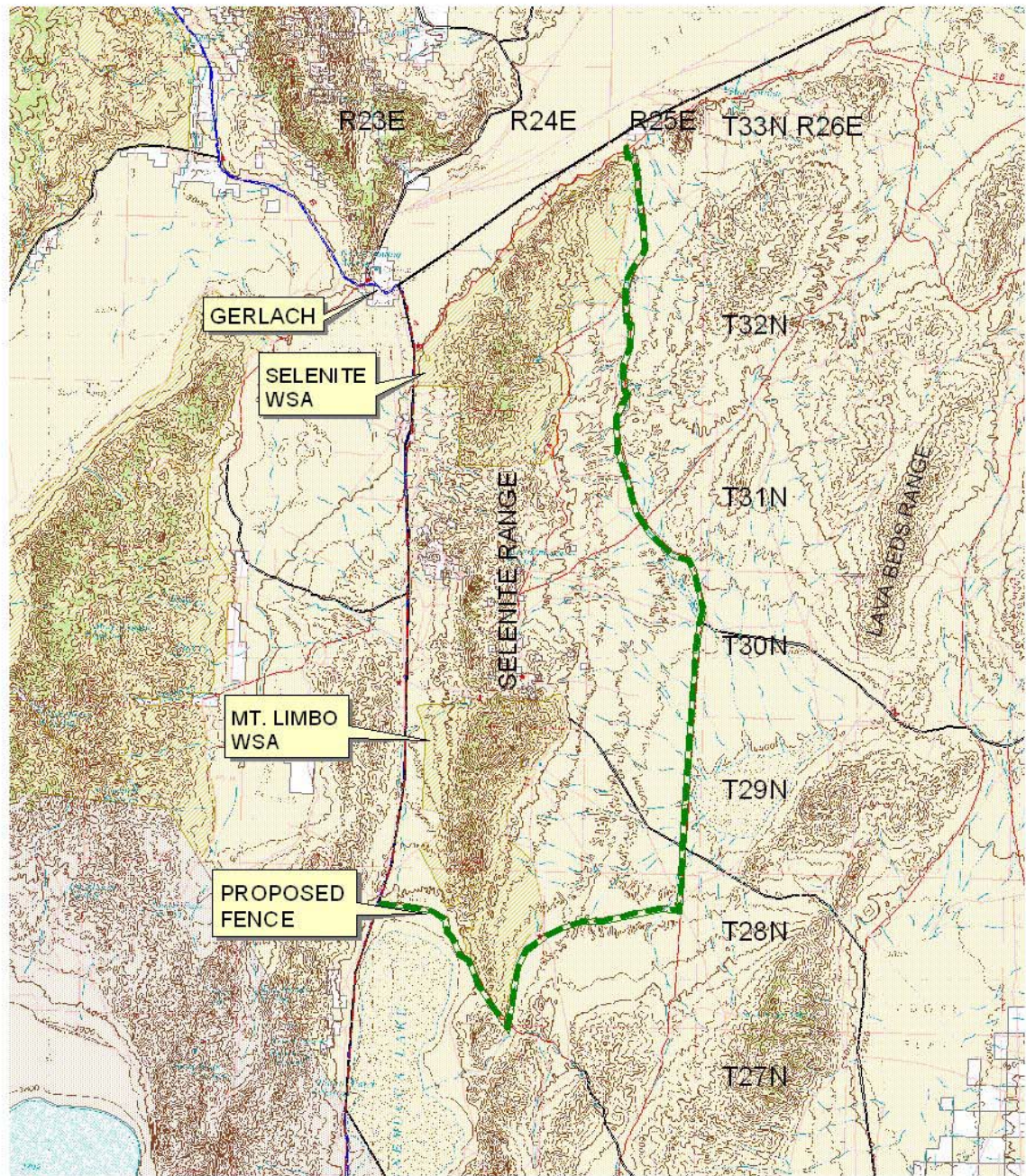
### **Attachment 3**

The following is a list of recorded (LR 2000 Reports Database) Oil & Gas Leases, Geothermal Leases, Mining Notices/Plans and Mining Claims that are either Authorized, Pending or Active Status.

<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>POTENTIAL CONFLICTS</b>	<b>CASE TYPE</b>
T. 34N. R.23E. Sec. 1-3	Yes	Geothermal
T. 34N. R.23E. Sec. 10-15	Yes	Geothermal
T. 34N. R.23E. Sec. 20-27	Yes	Mining Notice/Geothermal
T. 34N. R.23E. Sec. 34-36	Yes	Geothermal
T. 34N. R.24E. Sec. 14	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 34N. R.25E. Sec. All	None	No Results
T. 34N. R.26E. Sec. 25	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 34N. R.26E. Sec. 31	Yes	Geothermal
T. 34N. R.27E. Sec. 30	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 34N. R.28E. Sec. 1	Yes	Mining Notice
T. 34N. R.28E. Sec. 12-13	Yes	Mining Notice
T. 34N. R.28E. Sec. 15-16	Yes	Mining Notice
T. 34N. R.28E. Sec. 21-22	Yes	Mining Notice
T. 34N. R.29E. Sec. 1-14	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 34N. R.29E. Sec. 16	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 34N. R.29E. Sec. 21-28	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 34N. R.29E. Sec. 35	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 23N. R.30E. Sec. All	None	No Results
T. 24N. R.30E. Sec. 12	Yes	Mining Notice
T. 24N. R.30E. Sec. 26	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 24N. R.30E. Sec. 36	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 25N. R.30E. Sec. All	None	No Results
T. 26N. R.30E. Sec. All	None	No Results
T. 27N. R.30E. Sec. 18	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 28N. R.30E. Sec. All	None	No Results
T. 29N. R.30E. Sec. 4	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 29N. R.30E. Sec. 10	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 30N. R.30E. Sec. 7	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 30N. R.30E. Sec. 18	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 31N. R.30E. Sec. All	None	No Results
T. 32N. R.30E. Sec. 6	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 32N. R.30E. Sec. 18	Yes	Mining Notice
T. 33N. R.30E. Sec. 4-11	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 33N. R.30E. Sec. 15-20	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 33N. R.30E. Sec. 30-31	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 34N. R.30E. Sec. 3	Yes	Mining Notice
T. 34N. R.30E. Sec. 6-7	Yes	Mining Plan
T. 34N. R.30E. Sec. 17-19	Yes	Mining Plan
T. 34N. R.30E. Sec. 29	Yes	Mining Plan
T. 34N. R.30E. Sec. 32	Yes	Mining Notice
T. 35N. R.30E. Sec. 1	Yes	Mining Notice
T. 35N. R.30E. Sec. 3	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 35N. R.30E. Sec. 6	Yes	Mining Notice
T. 35N. R.30E. Sec. 7	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 35N. R.30E. Sec. 9-25	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 35N. R.30E. Sec. 28-33	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice/Plan
T. 35N. R.30E. Sec. 35-36	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice



T. 23N. R.31E. Sec. All	None	No Results
T. 24N. R.31E. Sec. All	None	No Results
T. 25N. R.31E. Sec. All	None	No Results
T. 26N. R.31E. Sec. All	None	No Results
T. 27N. R.31E. Sec. All	None	No Results
T. 28N. R.31E. Sec. All	None	No Results
T. 29N. R.31E. Sec. 20-23	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 29N. R.31E. Sec. 25-30	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 29N. R.31E. Sec. 34-36	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 30N. R.31E. Sec. All	None	No Results
T. 31N. R.31E. Sec. 4	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 32N. R.31E. Sec. 1	Yes	Mining Notice
T. 32N. R.31E. Sec. 24	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 33N. R.31E. Sec. 14	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 33N. R.31E. Sec. 18	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 33N. R.31E. Sec. 30	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 33N. R.31E. Sec. 36	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice
T. 34N. R.31E. Sec. 10	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 34N. R.31E. Sec. 15-16	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice/Plan
T. 34N. R.31E. Sec. 21-22	Yes	Mining Notice
T. 34N. R.31E. Sec. 30	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 35N. R.31E. Sec. 5-8	Yes	Mining Claim
T. 35N. R.31E. Sec. 17-21	Yes	Mining Notice
T. 35N. R.31E. Sec. 29-31	Yes	Mining Claim/Notice



## SELENITE PASTURE PROPOSED FENCE

United States Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Selenite Range  
Selenite Range, California  
Scale: 1:50,000  
Map Date: 1990



2 0 2 4 Miles

